

WHEN THE SHIP COMES IN.

Sailing into cupid's land? Customs he collects; At the dock he takes his stand, Baggage he inspects.

Some one tries to hide his heart, Keeps it in his boots; Others still would dodge with art Heavy tax on suits.

Travelers exhibit fear, Smugglers lag behind, Till at last they gather cheer, For they find him—blind!

—McLamburgh Wilson, in the New York Herald.

MAB'S EYES.

BY FREDERIC HOWE MARION

MAB'S eyes did it all. In the first place I fell in love with them.

I had been called to Roseville on business. I have no hostility in pronouncing Roseville the prettiest place in the world.

Suddenly a carriage, driven by a boy, came around the corner of a road. At the same moment a little Rhenish poole, white as wool, rushed from a dooryard, and dashed under its wheels.

"Oh, thank you! thank you a thousand times! Oh, sir, do you think he is killed?"

"As the dog, at that moment, gave a sharp yelp, I ventured to proclaim that he probably was not killed."

"My darling! My dear, dear little Snow!" she murmured, taking the dusky and dismal little wretch into the lovely shelter of her bosom.

"Does not Miss Flint live here?" "Yes, sir," replied Mab, pouting her her closely-clasped burden.

"I was about to call on Miss Flint," I said, most falsely.

"Then Mab looked at me again, and I am free to confess that never before or since saw I such lovely eyes."

"Walk in, if you please," she said, "and I will speak to aunt."

I congratulated myself on having discovered so much—that she was Miss Flint's niece. But I was quite desperate for an errand, Miss Flint appeared.

"Miss Flint," said I, rising and bowing, "I have lately heard that your brother-in-law, Judge Twigg, of Marbleton, is very ill. As I was in your vicinity, I thought I would call and tell you, thinking, perhaps, that you had not heard of it."

"A release?" she inquired, anxiously. "No—not that I am aware of."

"My brother was very ill some six weeks ago, but I heard yesterday that he was convalescent."

"Ah! well, hearing the report so lately, I supposed his illness of recent date," I replied. "Miss Flint will give me credit for good intentions."

"Certainly. You look warm, sir. Will you not take some refreshment?" Miss Flint offered me some lemonade.

"I partook freely. I lingered half an hour, talking of everything under the sun, but was at length forced to depart without seeing Mab again."

"My home was at Irving, the town adjoining Roseville. I returned there that night, but could not forget those eyes. Henceforth I haunted every public gathering, every party and picnic of the neighborhood, but failed utterly to see or hear of Mab. For I learned her name, Mab Morrie, from Miss Flint, who had casually mentioned her."

"No," sobbed she; "I am so near-sighted."

Just then the faint light shone on her face, and I recognized Mab. "May I inquire where you were going?" said I, gravely.

"I was going home," answered she, full of engaging distress. "I was driving fast because I thought my aunt would be anxious about me. I never thought of meeting any one on this lonely road."

"Well, you will have to go to Irving and stay all night. I will take you to my mother's house, and send word to your aunt to-night of what has happened. Do you think you can ride half a mile on a hayrack?"

"I unlatched her horse and tied him behind my team, pulled the broken buggy to one side of the road, and then lifted Mab into the hayrack. I was obliged to put one arm around her to keep her steady, when I started the horses, while she clung to my wrist with one little hand, and thus we went very happily to Irving."

"Need I say that I did not lose so good an opportunity of making love to the owner of those beautiful eyes that had cost me so much anxiety?"

"We had a long evening before us, too, after my mother had welcomed Mab, and I had sent a messenger, on horseback, to Miss Flint. The moon shone, the nightingales sang; the flowers shed their fragrance just for us as we sat in the little porch. I wasn't the sort of fellow to half do things, either, and before Mab left Irving she had promised to be my wife."

"And today Mrs. Mab will agree with me in the statement that her eyes did it all."—New York Weekly.

The Cowboy's High Heels.

A correspondent who signs himself "D. W. H.," writes entertainingly as follows: "In one of the articles in the 'Nosegay' column reference is made to the high heels on the boots of the Texas cowpunchers, and vanity is given as the reason of the high heel."

This is somewhat of a mistake. No doubt vanity figures in it, for the writer has been witness to the fact—seeing little small iron rods on the inside, but to return to the real use of the high heel—for it has a use. We all know the broncho, some of us by reputation, and others by experience, and know he is, to say the least, a trifle unshrinkable. On the saddles used in the West the small, light stirrup of iron is not used. In its place is the large wooden stirrup, similar to the one used in the cavalry, but mostly without the leather guard over the front, and it is here where the high heel plays its part. The wooden stirrup is so large that an ordinary shoe as worn would slip through, and it does not take much imagination to picture what would happen if at this time the rider should be thrown from the saddle and one foot be caught in the stirrup. With the high heel this is impossible, for the foot cannot go to the way through. So vanity is not the whole reason of the cowpuncher's high heel."—Philadelphia Record.

Horse Trade in Maine.

From the mountains of Camden, Me., comes a story of a Philadelphia merchant who has a summer cottage in that village and who wished to exchange a lively horse which he owned with a French-Canadian who had a more genteel animal which women and children could drive. The Frenchman was willing to trade, but for some reason insisted upon repaying to the visitor that the local horse did not "look" so well as the one belonging to the Philadelphia man.

An exchange satisfactory to both parties was eventually made, and the first time this visitor's wife took the new horse out for a drive she discovered that the beast was as blind as a mole. A few days later, when the visitor met the Frenchman, he said: "See here, you rascal! that horse you swapped with me for mine was stone blind. Why didn't you tell me of it at the time?"

"Ah! my brother told you all Ah! my brother told you how to tell. Ah! my brother told you how to tell. Ah! my brother told you how to tell. Ah! my brother told you how to tell."—Philadelphia Ledger.

Artificial Gutta Serena.

Owing to the rapid diminution of the supply of natural gutta serena many attempts have been made to devise an imitation which will answer the same purpose. The service which the genuine article renders as an insulator, in electrical work, and especially for submarine cables, has not until recently been obtained from any other material, although some of the artificial compounds which, under other names, rival it, are fairly successful.

Consular reports show that a house in England is about to establish a large factory there with a branch in Germany, to produce a mixture invented by a man named Gutzsch. In one respect, its "low inductive capacity," it is said that it is superior to the genuine gum. The importance of this fact will be better understood when it is remembered that the speed of submarine telegraph transmission varies about inversely as the capacity of the cable.—New York Tribune.

A Secrecy of Cash.

"Down in our country," said Representative John Sharp Williams, of Mississippi, "cash is sometimes a scarce commodity."

"Last spring a man came in from the North and bought a sawmill of one of our citizens. He paid \$500 cash for it."

"They were discussing the transaction at the country store that night and had gone over it in all its details. Aaron Smith, one of the hard-up men of the community, sat and listened. After the subject had been exhausted he said: 'Well, there's one thing about it. I can't for the life of me see what a man with \$500 in cash wants of a sawmill.'"—Saturday Evening Post.

Civic Duty to Horses.

It is not sufficient that a man or woman should be shocked if a horse is beaten cruelly within his sight. As citizens all persons should take care that such a thing never occurs, or, if it does take place, that it should lead to punishment. From a commercial as well as humane standpoint a municipality suffers when wretched, broken down horses are employed in its thoroughfares.—Kansas City Times.

FRENCHMAN'S BENEFIT

THE "TRIPPING STEP."

How to Acquire It For a Drawing-Room Trained Skirt.

Golfing girls and tennis-playing maidens are apt to lose the drawing room accomplishment of walking in such a "swan-like" way as to set off the ripple and flow of a trained skirt. Evening dress is much more beautiful with a trained skirt. It gives a certain grace of its own to the deportment, but this is lost if the wearer either strides or bounces about with a step whose freedom suggests breezy afternoons on the downs or mornings spent on the uncounted miles of the links.

The French girls of former generations were distinguished by a beautiful tripping walk, and the achievement of this drawing room grace was secured as follows: The mother or governess of the young girl used to tie her ankles together with a broad satin ribbon. The breadth of the ribbon and its softness prevents hurting the tender ankles, and the confinement prevented the girl from taking too long a step. It was never drawn tight, for then locomotion would be impossible. But the strictness of the band reduced the childish stride to a narrow gait, which at that time was reckoned as an appropriate girlish accomplishment.

This produced in time a tripping step. It was daily practiced until confirmed as a habitual manner of walking. This was at a time when the services of a retired drill sergeant were frequently requisitioned to teach a class of school girls how to hold up the head and how to straighten the spine so that no girl should dream of leaning back in her chair so as to touch the back.

Sometimes a book was carried on the top of the head to assist in producing the carriage desired by the governess or mother.

A somewhat artificial step seems the natural accompaniment of the 1850 style of summer toilet, in which an artificial simplicity is the keynote. The full-fledged and beruffled skirts, the early Victorian corsets with its flared and drooping shoulder seams, its angel sleeves or the "gigot," the flowing scarf and long sashes of the period all point to the same direction. The tripping gait is quite as much a part of it as would be the profusion of ringlets and the frightful expanded bonnets we have not copied from the same period.

One ambitious mamma, who thinks a great deal of the "airs and graces," has trained her debutante daughter to a gliding or tripping step by a simple device. Her white skirt, which has not a very full petticoat, was sewed together from front to back half way up from the hem. The girl then practiced walking, advancing and retreating, before the tall mirror in the "dressing room" in her mother's dressing room. The seams of the petticoat constrained her natural step into one still shorter, and so she has achieved the "chickened step" desired for a drawing room train.—Philadelphia Record.

What Pleases Them.

To the statement that marriage is often a failure because men and women do not understand each other a Western newspaper writer adds: "Here are some things which please a woman:

To be called sensible. To be complimented on being well dressed. To be told that she is fascinating. To be told that she improves a man by her companionship. To depend on some man and pretend she is ruling him. To be treated sensibly and honestly and not as a butterfly, with no head or heart. To be loved and admired by a man who is strong enough to rule and subdue her and make his way for her. To find happiness in being ruled by an intellect that she can look up to admiringly and one to whom her own mind bows in reverence. A man is pleased: To have a woman love him. To have a soft, gentle, magnetic hand alleviate the pain of an aching head. To have a woman's hand smooth away the careworn expression and wrinkles from his brow. To have a woman's strength to help him over the weak places in life. To have a woman lead him in the way he wishes to go. To have a woman sometimes treat him as a big baby, to be cared for and "dressed."—Brooklyn Eagle.

Memorial to Elizabeth Fry.

One of the most famous of English philanthropists was Mrs. Elizabeth Fry, the woman whose work a hundred years ago roused England to reform the cruelties of the criminal code and the iniquities of convict prisons. When Mrs. Fry began to go among the criminals of Newgate she found their life a prison spent to quote her own words in "begging, swearing, gaming, fighting, dancing, drinking, woman dressing in men's clothes, and such like." All these evils were swept away by her efforts in a few years. The best years of her life were spent near London, in a house still standing in Plashet-Grove, East Ham, and in the East Ham Town Hall recently, Mr. Sidney Buxton, M. P., unveiled a bust of the venerated lady, which was presented to the District Council by Mr. Passmore Edwards. Mr. Buxton observed that Elizabeth Fry, though a Quaker, was not a "plain Quaker."

The role about the Norfolk lanes in a scarlet habit. She used to attend meetings on Sunday in purple boots with scarlet laces, and she would put out her feet and admire them when tired of the discourse.—Philadelphia Telegraph.

Lace Gowns.

Lace gowns are as appropriate for winter as for summer wear. The handsomest of these lace gowns, says the New York Evening Post, are often entirely made of two or more kinds of lace bandings, or of a lace such as all-over Valenciennes, inset with another, as Irish point or guipure. The contrasts sought are striking, and unless managed with discretion and skill the effects are anything but beautiful. There is a new batiste, exquisitely fine and sheer, called batiste de

sole, which is used as a foundation material, and covered with medallions and fillets of lace until the effect of a most elaborate lace gown is obtained. The batiste hardly appears except here and there in gauzings or tuckings which fill in between lace motifs.

A Queen's Tact.

Some time ago one of Queen Alexandra's many goddaughters was about to be married. She was a young lady well known in society, but her parents were diffident about inviting the Queen to the wedding. The matter, however, came to Her Majesty's ears, and she asked all about it, says Home Notes. On learning that the ceremony was to be a very quiet one, Queen Alexandra remarked: "Well, in that case there will be room for me," an observation which caused great delight to the wedding party. Her Majesty attended the ceremonies in a most unostentatious way, making herself charming to all the family relations who were present.

The Lingerie Waist.

The lingerie waist is so pretty that many women deeply regret to have to lay it aside as cold weather comes on. To those who would like to wear them all winter the following clever idea will appeal strongly: Procure white wash silk of good texture and make yourself a high-necked and long sleeved waist—a plain shirt waist pattern would do nicely. Line it with thin woolen white goods, such as thin white wash damel. This waist can be washed any number of times. When the cold day arrives put this on, and your beloved lingerie blouse on top. You can now brave the blast with impunity, and wear your white waist all winter.

The Betrothal Banglo.

Some attempt is being made to introduce the betrothal banglo—a plain thick elastic, which is solidly riveted upon the fiancée's arm, and can be only removed by being sawn off. The idea is very charming, of course, to lovers in the first flush of mutual adoration, remarks a writer in the Lady's Pictorial. But these are days when engagements are easily broken. Girls can wear rings on any fingers, and they tell no tale; but they could not wear bangles riveted on their arm without confessing themselves engaged.

Pointille Silk.

A new weave of silk is called Pointille because it has a raised dot or white or color upon a black ground and the same design is repeated all ways with a contrast in other webs of the silk. A black dot on white is a lovely specimen of the "pointille." The dot is only slightly raised, not so much as to give it the effect of being cobbed, but just a slight raise in the weaving—enough to show off the dot of brilliant china white or whatever color be chosen. This makes a suitable church costume when properly made up.

Pretty Ribbons.

The possibilities of ribbon seem to be unlimited, says the New York Evening Post. Ribbon hats are covered with ribbon flowers, and garlands occupy a position of importance in the millinery shops. A lovely hat is made entirely of rose-colored ribbon, the under part of the slightly tilted brim being lined with rose-colored gauze. The top of the crown and the eye-brim are made of pink satin taffeta ribbon roses, the bits of leaves cleverly contrived of green ribbon.

Smart Evening Gowns.

A charming evening gown of black embroidered net, very thin and crisp is made over a princess slip of flowered white silk. The design is bold, rose and orchids, and would be rather gay but for the net overdress. The net is swathed curiously over the corsage and waist, and falls in full folds in the skirt. The whole gown is richly trimmed with lace. There is no girlish belt. The bodice is cut low and has a draped lace berthia, thickly sewn with tiny pink roses.

Soft Vellings Popular.

Soft vellings and velles will remain popular undoubtedly, as many of the new gowns are fashioned from them. They are still made up over shimmering silk linings, and will be worn for house and demi-dress occasions. Especial favorites in colors are the red and blues and all the whites, from milk, pearl and "shell" to cream, ivory and tea roses, which has only a hint of color.

Long Plumes on Hats.

Long plumes, of extra length, made by putting together several ordinary plumes, are used upon many French hats, and fall far down over the shoulders.

Household Matters.

The French cook peas by blending one tablespoonful of butter with a teaspoonful of flour; add to this a pint of young peas, a small bunch of parsley, one cup of water, six very small onions. Cook forty minutes, take out the parsley, then add salt, pepper and a teaspoonful of sugar, the yolk of one egg, a small piece of butter. Mix thoroughly and serve hot on toast.

Rocking Chairs Banned.

The rocking chair has by common agreement been banished from the parlor and drawing room. Just why, it is hard to say, and this seems to be an unwritten law. But still, the rocker lurks in the morning room, library and bed room, its proper domicile, and occasionally is seen in the house places, although some people consider this bad form. The little davenport, or lady's writing desk, is also out of place in a parlor, strictly speaking. The rocker has too informal an air suggestive of ease and dishevel, and the davenport suggests the active business of correspondence.

The Uses of Charcoal.

All sorts of glass vessels and other utensils can be purified by rinsing them well with charcoal powder. Rubbing the teeth and washing out the mouth with fine charcoal powder will beautify the former and purify the breath.

Our Furniture.

Furniture coverings were never better made. The materials are usually cool and attractive looking. Some forest green bedroom furniture in a style suggesting the mission delightful.

Bread and Cake Boxes.

There is some difference of opinion as to the proper place to store bread and cake. A great many housekeepers, following time honored precedent, still keep their bread and cake in large stoneware crocks, fitted with covers. The objection to these is that they are very heavy to lift, and in summer are apt to invite mold, unless they are kept in a dry, upstairs closet. Such bread crocks should be scalded out every time they are filled, or as often as twice a week. Cake crocks need not be scalded so often. They should both be cold and dry when they are filled again and shut up.

Soft Gingerbread.

One pint of molasses, one cupful of butter, half a cupful of warm water, one tablespoonful of soda, one tablespoonful of ginger, two eggs and flour to make the consistency of a soft batter. Stir the soda in the molasses until it foams, add the beaten eggs, the butter—which has been softened but not melted—then the water, ginger and flour. Bake in shallow pans in a moderate oven over half an hour.

Cherry Pie.

Line a deep pie plate with plain paste; brush over with the beaten white of an egg, fill with pitted cherries and sprinkle over three-quarters of a cup of sugar; dredge with one tablespoonful of flour or corn starch, one tablespoonful of butter dropped over the top in small bits; wet the edges of the lower crust and put on the upper crust and flute the edges, and be careful to make slashes in the upper crust for the escape of air.

Pineapple Pudding.

Butter slices of bread and line a dish with them. Pare and slice a pineapple thinly. Cut in strips, put in a layer of the strips, sprinkle with sugar, then another layer of pineapple, until the dish is full. Cover with buttered bread, pour over all a cup of cold water. Put in a moderate oven, cover and bake one hour longer. The bread should be browned before removing from the dish.

Crystal Head Chains.

Crystal head chains harmonize with almost any fabric with which they may be worn. An umbrella to match a dark dress or coat is certainly something to which to strive.

Lacings, either practical or ornamental, are a feature on many and varying sorts of garments.

HOUSEHOLD MATTERS

A French Way.

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FOR THE FAIR LATEST NEW YORK FASHIONS

New York City.—Long box pleated coats are among the features of the season that may be relied upon to extend their favor well into the future.



MISSIE'S BOX PLEATED COAT.

and are much worn by young girls. This one, designed by May Manton, is adapted to both the entire suit and the general wrap and to all the lighter weight materials in vogue, but, as illustrated, is made of pongee stitched with corticelli silk and trimmed with handsome buttons which are held by silk cords above the waist. The pleats give long lines which mean an effect of slenderness even while the coat is loose. The sleeves are the large and ample ones that slip on over the bodice with ease.

The coat is made with full length fronts and backs, and a skirt portion that is joined to them beneath the belt and pleats. The box pleats at the centre are laid in, but those from the shoulder and at the back are applied. At the neck is a flat collar and a pointed belt is worn at the waist. The sleeves are pleated above the elbows, but form full puffs below that point and are finished with roll-over flare cuffs.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is six and one-fourth yards twenty-seven inches wide, three and three-fourth yards forty-four inches wide or three and one-fourth yards fifty-two inches wide.

A Feature of the Season.

Yoke waists of all sorts are among the features of the season and are made exceedingly attractive with trimming and contrasting material of various kinds. The stylus one designed by May Manton and depicted in the large drawing, is shown in pale pink crepe de Chine with yoke and trimming made of bands of pink silk held by fancy stitches, but the design is

Tucked House Waists.

Big round collars are much worn and are very generally becoming. The smart May Manton waist illustrated combines one of the sort with tucked fronts, that are exceedingly graceful, and can be made with tucked elbow or plain bishop sleeves. The model is made of mauve pue dyne cygne stitched with corticelli silk, the trimming, shield and collar being of heavy applique in twine color, and is worn with a skirt of the same, but the design also suits the odd waist and all pretty, soft materials that can be tucked successfully are appropriate. When desired the shield and collar can be omitted and the neck worn slightly open.

The Ever Popular Gainsborough.

The Gainsborough hat, is so popular that it has another season of popularity.

Use of Lace in Winter Hats.

Heavy guipure lace in the form of circular appliques, with deeply Vandyked edges, and of broad bands inserted clear in the brim, must be reckoned among the fashionable decorations for this style of hat when made of velvet. The Vandyked guipure is also used to trim the underside of hat brims. Such lace is generally chosen either pure white or of a light creamy tone.—The Millinery Trade Review.

Trimmed Hats and Starched Blouses.

Trimmed hats and starched blouses suffer greatly from packing. It is much better to pack the blouses roughly and have them got up when one arrives at one's destination. Hats can easily be packed before they are trimmed, with the ribbons which are to adorn them stowed away inside the crown. Linen collars can be packed very safely in the crown of a sailor hat, and this is one way of economizing space.

Costliness of Linen Costumes.

Linen blouses well, but it misses very easily and is therefore by no means economical wear. A smart white linen toilet is in two pieces, the slightly full skirt is of the five gores model, with an inlet above the hem of a three-inch band of embroidery done on linen. The three-quarter length coat has a similar band around its skirt, set perhaps two inches above the hem. A deep-joined cape collar of the linen falls over the shoulders, with a second collar of embroidery a size smaller falling over the first. The sleeves drop from the elbow with an inlet of embroidery, and are gathered into a long-pointed cuff of embroidery at the wrist.—New York Post.

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